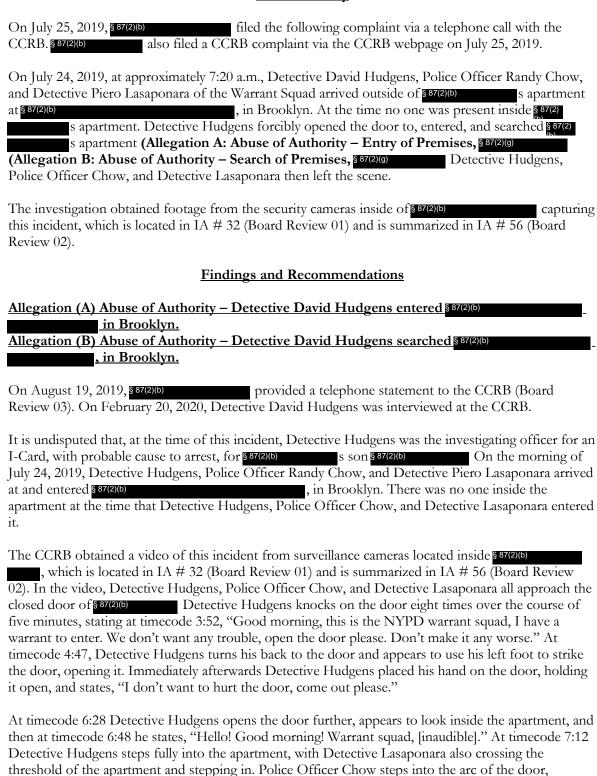
CCRB INVESTIGATIVE RECOMMENDATION

Investigator:		Team:	CCRB Case #:	☐ Force	☐ Discourt.	☐ U.S.
Matthew Donaghy		Squad #2	201906533	✓ Abuse	O.L.	☐ Injury
Incident Date(s)		Location of Incident: § 87(2)(b)		Precinct	: 18 Mo. SOL	EO SOL
Wednesday, 07/24/2019 7:30 AM				71	1/24/2021	9/10/2021
Date/Time CV Reported		CV Reported At: How CV Reported:		Date/Time Received at CCRB		
Thu, 07/25/2019 3:44 PM		CCRB Phone Thu, 07/25/2019 3:44 F		2/25/2019 3:44 PM		
Complainant/Victim	Type	Home Addr	ess			
Witness(es) Home Address						
Subject Officer(s)	Shield	TaxID	Command			
1. DT3 David Hudgens	7823	952864	WARRSEC			
Witness Officer(s)	Shield N	o Tax No	Cmd Name			
1. POM Randy Chow	09356	954642	WARRSEC			
2. DT3 Piero Lasaponara	01161	947157	WARRSEC			
Officer(s)	Allegatio	on		Iı	vestigator Recor	nmendation
A.DT3 David Hudgens	Abuse: Detective David Hudgens entered in Brooklyn.					
B.DT3 David Hudgens	Abuse: Detective David Hudgens searched in Brooklyn.					
				туп. —		

Case Summary



CCRB Case # 201906533

Detective Lasaponara remain inside §87(2)(b), and at timecode 10:46 unknown male voices can be

propping it open with his foot, and appears to remain in that position for all the remaining time that Detective Hudgens and Detective Lasaponara are inside the apartment. Detective Hudgens and

heard to state, "Show us your hands!" and, "You better come out before we come in!" After

approximately eight minutes Detective Hudgens and Detective Lasaponara exit the apartment, and then enter an elevator with Police Officer Chow, leaving the scene.

The CCRB obtained documentation from the Warrant Squad, which is located in IA # 92 (Board Review 04). DD5s for this case showed that on July 24, 2019, a search for warrants for \$87(2)(b) by Detective Hudgens revealed "no active warrants." The DD5s for this case do not document an entry and search inside \$87(2)(b) . Warrant Squad responded negatively to a request for any active warrants for \$87(2)(b) . On the day of this incident.
During his CCRB interview Detective Hudgens did not initially recall entering \$87(2)(b) , or entering \$87(2)(b) When presented with the footage discussed above, Detective Hudgens stated that apparent foot strike that he used on the door was not intended to breech into the apartment and was intended only to knock louder on the door. Detective Hudgens initially stated that he entered the apartment because the door became, "unsecured," and he had to make sure that nobody inside was hurt or needed help, and that he had no reason to enter the apartment other than to ensure that nobody was hurt. Detective Hudgens stated that, aside from the state of the door, there was no other reason to believe someone was hurt at the time he entered the apartment.
Detective Hudgens recalled hearing a "slow movement," which sounded like a "slow scratch," coming from inside the apartment. Detective Hudgens heard this sound after the door opened when he "peeked in" to the apartment to listen. Detective Hudgens looked into the apartment and noticed that it appeared to be messy, which he took as more evidence that something "bad" had happened. Detective Hudgens and Detective Lasaponara then entered the apartment and looked through various rooms, trying to find any persons who were inside the apartment, but they were unable to find anyone. Eventually, either Detective Hudgens or Detective Lasaponara looked underneath a bed inside the apartment and found that there was a pitbull dog. After finding the pitbull dog, Detective Hudgens and Detective Lasaponara left the apartment.
The courts have established that warrantless entries into private residences are presumed unconstitutional. Exceptions to this rule include consent, hot pursuit, exigent circumstances, and an emergency situation. §87(2)(9)
To analyze warrantless emergency entry of a residence, the courts utilize a three-part test: "(1) The police must have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an emergency at hand and an immediate need for their assistance for the protection of life or property; (2) The search must not be primarily motivated by intent to arrest and seize evidence; (3) There must be some reasonable basis, approximating probable cause, to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched." People v. Rodriguez, 77 A.D.3d 280 (2010) (Board Review 05). People v. Rodriguez notes that, in Brigham City v. Stuart (Board Review 06), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the second prong, regarding the officers' subjective motivations, was "irrelevant" when assessing emergency entries. [887(2)(9)]
§ 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(g)
§ 87(2)(g)
§ 87(2)(g)
Civilian and Officer CCRB Histories
• \$87(2)(b) has been a party to two previous CCRB complaints (Board Review 07).
○ § 87(2)(b)
• Detective Hudgens has been a member of service for 7 years and has been the subject in one previous CCRB complaint with 7 allegations, which is still open. [887(2)(9)
Mediation, Civil and Criminal Histories
• \$87(2)(b) declined to mediate this complaint.
• [§ 87(2)(b)] [§§ 86(1)(3)&(4)] [§ 87(2)(c)]
On July 2, 2020, submitted a FOIL request for any notice of claim related to this incident to
the Office of the New York City Comptroller. Any response will be added to the case file upon receipt.

Squad No.:	2		
Investigator:	Inv. Matthew Donaghy Signature	Inv. Matthew Donaghy Print Title & Name	<u>July 2, 2020</u> Date
Squad Leader:	Alexander Opoku-Agyemang Signature	IM Alexander Opoku-Agyemang Print Title & Name	7/3/2020 Date
Reviewer:	Signature	Print Title & Name	Date